FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1840. [NO. 1183]

EDITED BY
E. J. Hale & E. S. Zevely.

PUBLISHED BY E. J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editors must be post paid.*☜

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

Received per Henrietta Company,

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
10 do MOLASSES,
55 barrels FISH, for sale low.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
January 28, 1840. 82-3w

Valuable Land for sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his LAND on Cape Fear river, consisting of one tract of 320 acres on the S. E. side Cape Fear, 9 miles above Fayetteville, joining the Lands of F. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Jennett Armstrong. This is decidedly the most fertile piece of Land in Cumberland county, and inferior to none on the River. Also, a small tract of ninety acres, on the West bank of the River, immediately opposite the above tract. Persons wishing to purchase a larger tract of Land, can have the refusal of 320 acres more of the same quality joining it.

The above Lands are heavily timbered with Oak, Hickory, Sweet Gum, Poplar, Ash, Walnut, and short-leaf Pine.

THOS. ASHE.
January 27, 1840. 82-4w

For information as to the quality of the Land, &c. I refer the reader to Wm. S. Ashe of Wilmington, Owen Holmes of Sampson, and Sheriff Johnson of Cumberland.

For Sale,

A GOOD SADDLE HORSE, six years old, good action, and sold for no fault. Also, a first rate Sulky and Harness. Apply soon, to
HART & FULLER.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1840. 82-2w.

A Card,

WHICH will inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, if they will condescend to take notice of it, that the Subscriber can repair old Tortoise-shell Combs so as to be as good as new ones, and look as well, or alter them to any shape or size; and out of large tops make Side Combs, as neat as those imported. Merchants that have unfashionable Combs, can have them altered to advantage, by sending them to the Subscriber, next door to Mr. Newell's, and directly opposite Mr. C. J. Orrell's Store.

GEO. PETERS.
Hay Street, (Sign of a Comb.)
January 27, 1840. 82-2w[pd]

☞ At this place Wearing Apparel can be cleaned, such as taking out Tar, Oil, Turpentine, Tann Grease, &c., on his improved plan.

A Moderate Sweat.

AS the success of the THOMSONIAN SYSTEM of practice has been abundantly established in this, and the surrounding country, we have been induced to purchase a VERY HEAVY STOCK of Botanic Medicine, which we expect to receive in the month of February. Those wishing to purchase may be assured that we will make it their interest to buy of us, as we are determined to retail it as low as it can be purchased in the United States. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

E. SINCLAIR & Co.
Wadesborough, Jan. 20 1840. 82-3t.

ASHEBOROUGH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th of January, 1840, under the direction of Miss ELIZA REA.

The prices of Tuition for a Session of five months will be—For Spelling and Reading, $6; for the first part of Arithmetic and History, either or both including the foregoing, $7; for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, $8; for Philosophy, History, &c. $10, Music on the Piano, $20; for Wax Flower Work, $5; Wax Fruit, $6,—the learner to be entitled to six pieces of each.

Board including Washing, Candles, Fuel, &c. can be had at the Rev. Jesse Lawrence's, (where Miss Rea boards,) or in most of the other families of the place, at $9 per month.

The Trustees, during the first Session, could only speak of the qualifications of Miss Rea from recommendations which she brought with her from the North; they can now add, from their own observation of her management of the School heretofore, that she will use every exertion for the advancement of her pupils.

The Trustees hope that the remarkable healthiness of the place, the established reputation of the lady who has charge of the Institution, and the low price of Board, constitute sufficient inducements for parents and guardians to send to our School.

By order of the Trustees,
J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec'y.*
January, 1840. 82-4w

N. B. The prospects of this Institution are such, that an Assistant Teacher will shortly be brought on from the North.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $100 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.
Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 82-tf
November 27, 1839.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Lincolnton Mills, a large assortment of

Fine Ruled Foolscap PAPER,
Do. unruled do. ditto,
Com. ruled do. ditto, at $1 50 pr. rm.
Fine ruled Letter ditto,
Large size Wrapping ditto,
Com. size do. ditto,
Also, Post Office Wrapping ditto,

All is offered low;—the Subscriber having been appointed agent of Messrs. G. & D. Mosteller, of Lincolnton, will keep a supply of the above on hand.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.

A. W. STEEL.
January 25, 1840. 82 2m

ANDREW.

This distinguished Racer and Stallion will make his next and *last Season* in Virginia, at New Market, within one mile of Petersburg, and will be let to Mares at $75 the season, payable when the Mare is taken away—$120 Insurance, with $1 to the Groom in all instances. The Insurance money will be required as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be with foal, or parted with. The Season will commence on the 10th of February, and expire 1st day of July. Mares will be well fed at two shillings per day—pasturage which is rich and extensive furnished gratis. No charge for Servants sent with Mares. Every precaution will be taken to guard against accidents or escapes, but I cannot be responsible for either.

This renowned Son of Sir Charles, famed alike for his own and the performances of his progeny on the Turf, is now in full health and vigor. He is a beautiful dark chesnut, without white except the near hind foot, rising fifteen and a half hands high, of perfect symmetry of form, united with immense power, and unrivalled action, in which latter particular he excels all horses I ever saw. His own performances on the Turf are too well known to need a recapitulation here. His get are now before the public, and although they are generally from obscure Mares, have distinguished themselves at all distances, from 1 to 4 miles, and that from N. York to Georgia—thus winning for their Sire a reputation as the getter of Race Horses, which should entitle him to the consideration and patronage of Breeders. This will be the last opportunity of sending to him in this State, as I have had several offers for him to go to other States.

O. P. HARE.
Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1840. 82-6w.

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 20.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of *GARDEN SEEDS*, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the crop of 1839. For sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
January 15, 1840. 80-6w

E. J. HALE having declined keeping Garden Seeds this year, persons will please apply as above.

Mills & Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property:—

One SAW and one-third of another Saw, one mile below Daniel McNeill's Bridge, on the Lumberton Road, on Big Rockfish Creek. Also,

About 4000 Acres of Land, on both sides of Big and Little Rockfish Creeks. A large proportion of the Land is well timbered. The Mill is an eligible situation for a Cotton Factory, and abundant water could be spared from the Saw Mill to put in motion 20,000 spindles.

The above property is offered at private sale until the 15th February, 1840; and if not sold previously will on that day be offered at Auction.

Any information relative to the property will be cheerfully given by Col. J. Black or Colin McRae Esq.

WM. K. CARMON.
Cumberland County, Jan. 21. 81-4t

FEMALE SCHOOL
IN PITTSBOROUGH.

MISS MARIA J. HOLMES'S School will be opened in Pittsborough on the 1st day of February next. She has procured the services of a competent assistant in the School, and will give instruction to a few young girls in the ordinary branches of English education, viz: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, with History, Botany, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, and other branches that may be desired.

Tuition, for Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, Eight Dollars per Session of twenty-one weeks.

For the above, with History, Botany, Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per Session.

Miss Holmes will take a few girls to board at $10 per month, including all expenses. Tuition and board in all cases paid in advance.

Board in other respectable houses at the same rates, if desired. Instruction in French, Latin and Music on the Piano Forte will be given, at $10 per Session, for Latin or French, and $25 per Session, for Music on the Piano Forte.

January 18, 1840. 81-4w

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.
Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.
January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

Fresh Goods.

WE are now receiving a new Stock of seasonable GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Hardware and Cutlery,

Which we propose selling low for *Cash*, at wholesale or retail.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, January 8, 1840. 79-6w.

N. B. All persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and settle without delay. H. & E. J. L.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevalier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.
Received by E. J. HALE.

Received per Cotton Plant,

3 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 casks Cheese,
10 half and qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 3 ditto.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 16, 1840. 81tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Catharine Cameron, deceased, at the December Term, 1839, of Cumberland County Court, all persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same.

JOHN W. SANDFORD, *Adm'r of Mrs. Catharine Cameron, dec'd.*
January 20, 1840. 81-3w

I, WILLIAM WALLACE MAC FARLAND, was born at or about Laurel Hill, Richmond county, North Carolina, and have lived on the premises for several years, but never have known Horatio Bates to have been engaged in the *Mercantile* business at the above named premises.

(Signed) WM. WALLACE MAC FARLAND.
January 18, 1840. 81-w6

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Taken up,

ON the 27th of November last, by Murdock Mc Rae, a young sorrel HORSE, about five or six years old next Spring, and about four feet ten inches high, with a slim blaze in his face, and a small white spot on his hip; also a lump on his right shoulder, supposed to have been occasioned by the collar.—Valued at $40. The said Murdock McRae lives about 20 miles South of Lawrenceville, below Cheek's Creek and Jennings' Hill, or what is called the Rock Spring, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Allenton.

RICH'D STOKER, *Ranger.*
November 27, 1839. 81-3w

A Card.

THE Subscriber cautions the public against trading for a Note of hand made by him on the 23d day of December last, and payable to William Daniel, for the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, due the first day of October, 1840. The said Note was given for a Negro woman by the name of Tena, which said Slave is now advertised by Ann Murchison, of Marion District, South Carolina, as having been stolen by said Wm. Daniel.

ISAAC SULLIVAN.
Wadesborough, Jan. 6, 1840. 80-4w

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.

JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by
COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

Just received and for sale,

100 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, (the casks large and in excellent order,)
10 casks superior Cheese.

And in Store,

A full supply of Sack and Turk's Island SALT; St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar; double and single refined Loaf and Lump ditto; best green Tick (or Rio) Coffee; Swedes and English Iron, of almost every size; Cut Nails, assorted, from 4d. to 40d., and five casks 5 inch Spikes, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold on favorable terms, for Country Produce, or on time for approved Notes, payable at Bank.

B. ROSE.
January 20, 1840. 81-3w

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

LAUGH ON, GENTLEMEN!

Never, in the course of our experience, have we witnessed such gross affectation as is exhibited by the Tory presses in professing to be gratified at the nomination of General Harrison. They pretend to like him much better, as the Whig candidate, than if Mr. Clay had been nominated. Are these sagacious gentlemen aware of the absurdity into which they have fallen by making this admission? Are they aware that they are in substance admitting a preference for the success of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, when they exult at the nomination of the Hero of Tippecanoe? If they like General Harrison better, as the Whig candidate than Mr. Clay, it must be because of the superior strength of General Harrison. For it will be remembered by every observer of passing events, that General Harrison, at the last Presidential election, obtained the largest vote which has ever been obtained by any candidate who has run against the party now in power. He obtained 79 electoral votes, and only lost the vote of Rhode Island by three or four hundred votes, which would have swollen his vote, in his electorial college, to the number of 84. He lost the vote of Connecticut only in consequence of Mr. Van Buren having received a majority of 500 over him in that State, which, in case General Harrison had received her vote, would have increased his vote to 91 in the electorial college. He ran ahead of Mr. Van Buren in Pennsylvania, until the county of Bucks was heard from, which county gave such a large majority in favor of Mr. Van Buren as to determine the vote of Pennsylvania, and consequently the Presidential election, in his favor. If then (as came very near being the fact) General Harrison had received the vote of Pennsylvania in the last Presidential election, his vote in the electorial college would have been raised to the number of 119 votes. It should be recollected, too, that he received a very large, yes, a very astonishing vote in New York, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and that he also received a handsome support in Michigan, Missouri and Illinois.

Under what circumstances did he receive such a flattering degree of support from the people of the United States? Why, he received it under the weight of the heaviest possible disadvantages. He was nominated at a late period of the Presidential canvass. He was not nominated either as the regular candidate of the Whig party; for Judge White was that man. He was scarcely thought of in the southern portion of the confederacy as likely to attract a large amount of the popular support. Yet we perceive that under all these disadvantages, the Hero of Tippecanoe made a far better race against Mr. Van Buren than has ever been made against the party now in power. He beat the regularly nominated candidate of the Whig party, Judge White, out of all hearing, and came very near beating the nominee of the Tories, Mr. Van Buren. He was enabled to obtain this vote from the spontaneous affections of the people for his person; from their high appreciation of his services to the country; from their profound veneration for his character and virtues. He obtained this immense vote in the last Presidential election without any vigorous exertion having been made in his behalf in any section of the Union. He got the vote he then did, without having his claims earnestly advocated by the Whig press in any quarter, and without having had his character fairly canvassed before the American public.

Have matters changed since that time? Most certainly, and that greatly in his favor too. General Harrison is now taken up in good earnest by the Whig party as its candidate in every part of the country. He is taken up with a degree of enthusiasm, too, which no machinations of party, or of power can possibly resist. He is laid off by his friends with an invincible determination to make his immense services, sacrifices, patriotism, integrity and purity in the public service known to every village and hamlet in the country. He is taken up with the determination to defend his character against the sneers and slanders which are so prodigally aimed at it by his mercenary enemies. He has been taken up with the determination to exert every honorable means to elect him President of the United States. The use of dishonorable means will be left to the Tory leaders themselves. Is it probable that, with all these presages of discomfiture and of defeat broadly staring them in the face, that the Tories prefer General Harrison to Mr. Clay, as the candidate of the Whig party? If they should prefer him, under all the circumstances which we have just enumerated, it must certainly be admitted that the Tories are solicitous that Mr. Van Buren should be defeated.

The whole secret of choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words—explore the character. A violent love-fit is always the result of ignorance; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit enough to justify romantic love, though thousands and thousands may reasonably inspire that gentle esteem, which is infinitely better. A woman-worshipper and a woman-hater both derive their mistakes from ignorance of the female world; for, if the characters of women were thoroughly understood, they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolized.

Chris. Spectator.

Late intelligence from Texas by the steam packet Neptune at New Orleans from Galveston the 1st inst. furnishes us with the information of the passage through both branches of Congress of Gen. Hamilton's Loan Bill. The sanction of the President has also been given to it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER TO SHERROD WILLIAMS.

NORTH BEND, May 1, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, in which you request me to answer the following questions:—

1st. "Will you, if elected President of the United States, sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each State, according to the federal population of each, for internal improvement, education, and to such other objects as the Legislature of the several States may see fit to apply the same?"

2d. "Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each State, according to the federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?"

3d. "Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry?"

4th. "Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency to the people of the United States) a bill, with proper modifications and restrictions, chartering a Bank of the United States?"

5th. "What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals, the records and proceedings of a previous session?"

From the manner in which the four first questions are stated, it appears that you do not ask my opinion as to the policy or propriety of the measures to which they respectively refer, but what would be my course, if they were presented to me (being in the Presidential Chair of the U. States) in the shape of bills that had been duly passed by the Senate and House of Representatives.

From the opinions which I have formed of the intention of the Constitution, as to cases in which the veto power should be exercised by the President, I would have contented myself with giving an affirmative answer to the four first questions; but, from the deep interest which has been, and indeed is now felt in relation to all the subjects, I think it proper to express my views upon each one separately.

I answer, then, 1st. That the immediate return of all the surplus money which is, or ought to be, in the Treasury of the United States, to the possession of the People, from whom it was taken, is called for by every principle of policy, and, indeed, of safety to our institutions, and I know of no mode of doing it better than that recommended by the present Chief Magistrate, in his first annual message to Congress, in the following words: *"To avoid these evils, it appears to me, that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to the ratio of representation."*

This proposition has reference to a state of things which now actually exists, with the exception of the amount of money thus to be disposed of—for it could not have been anticipated by the President that the surplus above the real wants or convenient expenditures of the Government would become so large, as that retaining it in the Treasury would so much diminish the circulating medium as greatly to embarrass the business of the country.

What other disposition can be made of it with a view to get it into immediate circulation but to place it in the hands of the State authorities! So great is the amount, and so rapidly is it increasing, that it could not be expended for a very considerable time on the comparatively few objects to which it could be appropriated by the General Government; but the desired distribution amongst the People could be immediately effected by the States, from the infinite variety of ways in which it might be employed by them. By them it might be loaned to their own banking institutions, or even to individuals—a mode of distribution by the General Government which I sincerely hope is in the contemplation of no friend to his country.

2d. Whilst I have always broadly admitted that the public lands were the common property of all the States, I have been the advocate of that mode of disposing of them which would create the greatest number of freeholders; and I conceived that in this way the interests of all would be as well secured as by any other disposition; but since, by the small size of the tracts in which the lands are now laid out, and the reduction of the price, this desirable situation is easily attainable by any person of tolerable industry, I am perfectly reconciled to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales as provided for by the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay; the interest of all seems to be well provided for by this bill; and as from the opposition which has hitherto been made to the disposition of the lands heretofore contemplated by the representatives of the new States, there is no probability of its being adopted, I think it ought no longer to be insisted on.

3d. As I believe that no money should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on internal improvements but for those which are strictly national, the answer to this question would be easy but from the difficulty of determining which of those that are from time to time proposed would be of this description. This circumstance, the excitement which has already been produced by appropriations of this kind, and the jealousies which it will no doubt continue to produce if persisted in, give additional claims to the mode of appropriating all the surplus revenue of the United States in the manner above suggested. Each State will then have the means of accomplishing its own schemes of internal improvement. Still there will be particular cases when a contemplated improvement will be of greater advantage to the Union generally, and some particular States, than to that in which it is to be made. In such cases, as well as those in the new States, where the value of the public domain will be greatly enhanced by an improvement in the means of communication, the General Government should certainly largely contribute. To appropriations of the latter character there has never been any very warm opposition. Upon the whole, the distribution of the surplus revenue amongst the States seems likely to remove most, if not all, the causes of dissension of which the internal improvement system has been the fruitful source. There is nothing, in my opinion, more sacredly incumbent upon those who are concerned in the administration of our Government than that of preserving harmony between the States. From the construction of our system, there has been, and probably ever will be, more or less jealousy between the General and State Governments; but there is nothing in the Constitution—nothing in the character of the relation which the States bear to each other—which can create any unfriendly feeling, if the common guardian administers its favors with an even and impartial hand. That this may be the case, all those to whom any portion of this delicate power is entrusted should always act upon the principles of forbearance and conciliation; ever more ready to sacrifice the interests of their immediate constituents, rather than violate the rights of the other members of the family. Those who pursue a different course, whose rule is never to stop short of the attainment of all which they may consider their due, will often be found to have trespassed upon the boundary they had themselves established. The observations with which I shall conclude this letter on the subject of the veto power by the President will apply to this as well as your other questions.

4th. I have before me a newspaper, in which I am designated by its distinguished editor, *"The Bank and Federal Candidate."* I think it would puzzle the writer to adduce any act of my life which warrants him in identifying me with the interest of the first, or the politics of the latter. Having no means of ascertaining the sentiments of the directors and stockholders of the Bank of the United States,) which is the one, I presume, with which it was intended to associate me,) I cannot say what their course is likely to be in relation to the ensuing election for President. Should they, however, give me their support, it will be evidence at least that the opposition which I gave to their institution in my capacity of Representative from Ohio in Congress proceeded, in their opinion, from a sense of duty which I could not disregard.

The journals of the second session of the 13th, and those of the 14th Congress, will show that my votes are recordad against them upon every question in which their interest was involved. I did, indeed, exert myself in the Senate of Ohio to procure a repeal of the law which had imposed an enormous tax upon the branches which had been located in its boundaries at the request of the citizens. The ground of those exertions was not the interest of the bank; but to save what I considered the honor of the State, and to prevent a controversy between the State officers and those of the United States.

In the spring of 1834, I had also the honor to preside at a meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county, called for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the removal of the public money from the custody of the bank by the sole authority of the Executive. As President of the meeting, I explained at some length the object for which it was convened, but I advanced no opinion in relation to the recharteringof the bank.

A most respectful memorial to the President in relation to the removal of the deposites was adopted, as were also resolutions in favor of rechartering the bank; but, as I have already said, this was not the purpose for which the meeting was called, and not one upon which, as presiding officer, I was called upon to give an opinion, but in the event of an equal division of the votes.

As a private citizen, no man can be more entirely clear of any motive, either for re-chartering the old institution, or creating a new one, under the authority of the United States. I never had a single share in the former, nor indeed in any bank, with one exception; and that many years ago failed, with the loss of the entire stock. I have no inclination again to venture in that way, even if I should ever possess the means. With the exception above mentioned, of stock in a bank long since broken, I never put out a dollar at interest in my life. My interest being entirely identified with the cultivation of the soil, I am immediately and personally connected with none other.

I have made this statement to show you that I am not committed to any course in relation to the chartering of a Bank of the United States; and that I might, if so disposed, join in the popular cry of denunciation against the old institution, and upon its misconduct predicate an opposition to the chartering of another.

I shall not, however, take this course so opposite to that which I hope I have followed through life, but will give you my sentiments clearly and fully, not only with regard to the future conduct of the government on the subject of a National Bank, but in relation to the operations of that which is now defunct.

I was not in Congress when the late bank was chartered, but was a member of the 13th Congress, after its first session, when the conduct of the bank, in its incipient measures, was examined into; and believing from the result of the investigation that the charter had been violated, I voted for the judicial investigation, with a view of annulling its charter. The resolution for that purpose, however, failed; and, shortly after, the management of its affairs was committed to the talents and integrity of Mr. Cheves.—From that period to its final dissolution, (although I must confess I am not a very competent judge of such matters,) I have no idea that an institution could have been conducted with more ability, integrity, and public advantage, than it has been.

Under these impressions, I agree with Gen. Jackson in the opinion expressed in one of his messages to Congress, from which I make the following extract: *"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt."*—But the period for re-chartering the old institution has passed, as Pennsylvania has wisely taken care to appropriate to herself the benefits of its large capital.

The question, then, for me to answer, is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another bank, I answer, I would, if it were *clearly ascertained* that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a national bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce. The measure, if adopted, must have for its object the carrying into effect (facilitating at least the exercise of) some one of the powers positively granted to the General Government. If others flow from it, producing equal or greater advantages to the nation, so much the better; but these cannot be made the ground for justifying a recourse to it.

The excitement which has been produced by the Bank question, the number and respectability of those who deny the right to Congress to charter one, strongly recommend the course above suggested.

5th. I distinctly answer to this question, that, in my opinion, neither House of Congress can constitutionally expunge the Record of the proceedings of their predecessors.

The power to rescind certainly belongs to them; and is, for every public legitimate purpose, all that is necessary. The attempt to expunge a part of their journal, now making in the Senate of the United States, I am satisfied could never have been made but in a period of the highest party excitement, when the voice of reason and generous feeling is stifled by long protracted and bitter controversy.

In relation to the exercise of the veto power by the President, there is, I think, an important difference in opinion between the present Chief Magistrate and myself. I express this opinion with less diffidence, because I believe mine is in strict accordance with those of all the previous Presidents to General Jackson.

The veto power, or the control of the Executive over the enactment of laws by the legislative body, was not unknown in the United States previously to the formation of the present Federal Constitution.

It does not appear, however, to have been in much favor.—The principle was to be found in but three of the State Constitutions; and in but one of them (Massachusetts) was the Executive power lodged in the hands of a single Chief Magistrate. One other State, (South Carolina) had, indeed, not only adopted this principle, but had given its single Executive Magistrate an absolute negative upon the acts of the Legislature. In all other instances it has been a qualified negative, like that of the United States. The people of South Carolina seem, however, not to have been long pleased with this investment of power in their Governor, as it lasted but two years; having been adopted in 1776, and repealed in 1778; from which time the acts of the State Legislature of that State have been entirely freed from Executive control. Since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the veto principle has been adopted by several other States, and, until very lately, it seemed to be rapidly growing into favor.

Before we can form a correct opinion of the manner in which this power should be exercised, it is proper to understand the reasons which have induced its adoption. In its theory, it is manifestly an innovation upon the first principle of Republican Government—that the majority should rule. Why should a single individual control the will of that majority? It will not be said that there is more probability of finding greater wisdom in the Executive chair than in the Halls of the Legislature. Nor can it possibly be supposed that an individual, residing in the centre of an extensive country, can be as well acquainted with the wants and wishes of a numerous people, as those who come immediately from amongst them—the partakers, for a portion of the year, in their various labors and employments, and the witnesses of the effects of the laws in their more minute as well as general operations. As far, then, as it regards a knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people, wisdom to discover remedies for existing evils, and devising schemes for increasing the public prosperity, it would seem that the legislative bodies did not require the aid of an Executive Magistrate. But there is a principle, recognized by all the American Constitutions, which was unknown to the ancient republics. They all acknowledge rights in the minority, which cannot rightfully be taken from them. Experience had shown that in large assemblies these rights were not always respected. It would be in vain that they should be enumerated, and respect for them enjoined in the Constitution. A popular assembly, under the influence of that spirit of party which is always discoverable in a greater or less degree in all republics, might, and would, as it was believed, sometimes disregard them. To guard against this danger, and to secure the rights of each individual, the expedient of creating a Department independent of the others, and amenable only to the laws, was adopted. Security was thus given against any palpable violation of the Constitution to the injury of individuals, of a minority party. But it was still possible for a wilful and excited majority to enact laws of the greatest injustice and tyranny, without violating the letter of their charter.

And this I take to be the origin of the veto power, as well in the State Governments as that of the United States. It appears to have been the intention to create an umpire between the contending factions which had existed, and was believed would continue to exist. If there was any propriety in adopting this principle in the Government of a State, all the reasons in favor of it existed in a tenfold degree for incorporating it in that of the United States. The operations of the latter, extending over an immense tract of country, embracing the products of almost every clime, and that country divided too into a number of separate Governments, in many respects independent of each other and of the common federal head, left but little hope that they could always be carried on in harmony. It could not be doubted that sectional interests would at times predominate in the bosoms of the immediate representatives of the People and the States, and combinations formed destructive of the public good, or unjust and oppressive to a minority. Where could a power to check these local feelings, and to destroy the effects of unjust combinations, be better placed than in the hands of that department whose authority, being derived from the same common sovereign, is co-ordinate with the rest, and which enjoys the great distinction of being at once the immediate representative of the whole people, as well as of each particular State!

In the former character, the interests of the whole community would be rigidly supported, and, in the latter, the rights of each member steadfastly maintained. The representation from the State authorities in the Electoral Colleges, I consider one of the most felicitous features in the Constitution. It serves as an eternal memento to the Chief Magistrate that it is his duty to guard the interests of the weak against the unjust aggressions of the strong and powerful. From these premises, you will conclude that I consider the qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature, conferred upon the President, as a *conservative* power, intended only to be used to secure the instrument itself from violation, or, in times of high party excitement, to protect the rights of the minority, and the interests of the weaker members of the Union. Such, indeed, is my opinion, and such we must believe to be the opinion of nearly all the distinguished men who have filled the Executive Chair. If I were President of the United States, an act which did not involve either of the principles above enumerated, must have been passed under very peculiar circumstances of precipitancy or opposition to the known public will, to induce me to refuse to give it my sanction.

If the opinion I have given of the motives of the framers of the Constitution, in giving the veto power to the President is correct, it follows that they never could have expected that he who was constituted the umpire between contending factions should ever identify himself with the interests of one of them and voluntarily *razee* himself from the proud eminence of leader of a nation to that of chief of a party. I can easily conceive the existence of a state of things by which the Chief Magistrate of a State may be forced to act upon party principles; but such a course is entirely opposed to all the obligations which the Constitution imposes on a President of the United States.—The immense influence he possesses will always give to his party the preponderance, and the very circumstance of its being an Executive party will be the cause of infusing more bitterness and vindictive feeling in these domestic contests. Under these circumstances, the qualified veto given by the Constitution may, if the President should think proper to change his character, become as absolute in practice as that possessed by the Kings of England and France. From the great variety of local interests acting upon the members of the two Houses of Congress, and from the difficulty of keeping all the individuals of a large party under the control of party discipline, laws will often be passed by small majorities adverse to the interest of the dominant party: but if the President should think proper to use the veto power for the purpose of promoting the interest of his party, it will be in vain to expect that a majority so large as two-thirds in both Houses would be found in opposition to his wishes. In the hands of such a President, the qualified veto of the Constitution would in practice become absolute.

I have, upon another occasion expressed my views upon the danger of a dominant Executive party. It may, perhaps, be said that the Chief Magistrate will find it impossible to avoid the influence of party spirit. Several of our Chief Magistrates, however, have been able to escape its influence; or, what is the same thing, to act as if they did not feel it. As one mode of avoiding it, it would be my aim to interfere with the legislation of Congress as little as possible. The clause in the Constitution which makes it the duty of the President to give Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, could never be intended to make him the source of legislation. Information should always be frankly given, and recommendations upon such matters as come more immediately under his cognizance than theirs. But there it should end. If he should undertake to prepare the business of legislation for the action of Congress, or to assume the character of code maker for the nation, the personal interest which he will take in the success of his measures will necessarily convert him into a partisan, and will totally incapacitate him from performing the part of that impartial umpire, which the character that I have supposed the Constitution intends him to assume, when the acts passed by the Legislature are submitted to his decision. I do not think it by any means necessary that he should go to the head as a reformer, even when reformation is, in his opinion, necessary. Reformers will be never wanting when it is well understood that the power which wields the whole patronage of the nation will not oppose the reformation.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, sir, your humble servant,

W. H. HARRISON.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The annexed is an extract from the proceedings of the House of Representatives, on Friday 24th ult., as reported in the Globe—the question being on the reception of abolition petitions. (Mr. Bynum speaking.)

He (Mr. B.) would refer them to the remark made by a certain Abolitionist of the House, [Mr. Peck,] when the vote was about being taken on laying Mr. Coles's resolution on the table, "now come up you Southern slaves, and show yourselves." Yes, sir, this was the language applied to these patriotic, high minded men, who regard their constitutional obligations to the South, who are for giving quiet to the North on this exciting subject, and for preventing a servile and desolating war.

Mr. Peck here interrupted Mr. B. and desired to know if the gentleman alluded to him.

Mr. Bynum. I allude to a gentleman of the name of Peck.

Mr. Peck. I can only say that if the gentleman alludes to me, and speaks of my language as coming from an Abolitionist, he says what is not true.

Mr. Bynum. If the gentleman is not an Abolitionist, there is not one in existence; all his votes and all his speeches are given in support of the Abolition party. I believe he is one, and will venture to say that there are not ten members of the House who are not of the same opinion.

Mr. Peck again interrupted Mr. B., and said it was not true that he was an Abolitionist.

Mr. Bynum. Does the gentleman mean to say that I knowingly assert what is false?

Mr. Peck. I mean to say that the gentleman asserts what is not true.

Mr. Bynum. Then I say that the gentleman is a blackguard and a scoundrel. Mr. Speaker, it is now seen what course certain gentlemen take when their conduct is exposed—when their votes are brought to light in opposition to their assertions they resort to bullying and browbeating for an answer. The House will bear me witness that I never willingly insult any one.

Mr. Peck. For the reason that he is incapable of doing so.

Mr. Bynum here, amid loud cries of "order, order," and, while some confusion and disorder was prevailing, made some remarks which were not distinctly heard by the Reporter. He was understood, however, as calling upon the Speaker to order "that blackguard and scoundrel" to take his seat and not to interrupt him further.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, with great reluctance, rose to a question of order. He could not remain silent in a body, whenever conduct like this was permitted; and he trusted that it would be the sentiment of the House, that no excitement, however great, justified language such as they had just heard. I move, said he, that, before the gentleman from North Carolina is allowed to proceed, the House take some order on the subject.

Mr. Jameson moved that the House do adjourn, but the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, then rose and said: I waited for some time after the objectionable language had been used by the member from North Carolina, in hopes that the general disapprobation heard from all sides of the House would have induced him to withdraw it.

Mr. Bynum said, if the gentleman would give way for one moment, he would make an explanation, which he thought would be satisfactory to him and to the House. I admit, said Mr. B. that my language was harsh; that it was unparliamentary and unsuited to this body; but I was driven to it by the outrageous and wanton insult that was offered me. I therefore most respectfully apologise to the House, and hope this explanation will be satisfactory to it.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, hoped this would satisfy the gentleman from South Carolina. The gentleman from North Carolina had made every explanation that the House ought to require, and he hoped he might be permitted to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, after some remarks, submitted to the House that the apology of the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Bynum] was not sufficient. He trusted the House would consider it necessary for the gentleman to withdraw the language he applied to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Bynum. "Never, never!" Several voices at the same time were heard saying "never, never."

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said the gentleman from North Corolina had admitted that he used language that was too strong, and had apologised to the House for it. This was all he thought the House ought to ask. He thought the gentleman from North Carolina had done what was due to himself, and his position as a member on that floor, and he hoped he might be permitted to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Petrikin. The gentlemen from North Carolina having apologised to the House for his remarks, I move that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Peck] be required by the House to withdraw the insulting language which called it forth. Sir, said Mr. P. we have had nothing but disorder here from the beginning of the session. Have we not heard to-day two gentlemen from New York continually interrupting the member from North Carolina, who had the floor; and did not one of them get up, while he was speaking, and make the most insulting observations to him!

Mr. Johnson here interrupted Mr. Petrikin, and, with several others, called him to order.

Mr. Petriken. Is this to be tolerated, Mr. Speaker? Is such bear-garden conduct to be allowed in this Hall?

Loud cries of "order, order."

Mr. Peck hoped the House would indulge him in saying one word. He had risen, not for the purpose of saying any thing in relation to the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Petrikin,] further than to express his desire that, if any member believed he had used language disrespectful to the House, or indecorous or unparliamentary, he would send to the Chair a resolution to that effect. If the House should determine that the language he used was offensive, he would leave his place here, he would leave the world, before he would retract it. He was charged with being an Abolitionist. He denied the charge; and before he would retract that denial, he would cease to live.

Mr. Duncan then moved that the gentleman from North Carolina be permitted to proceed; which motion was agreed to without a devision.

On motion of Mr. Hand,

The House then adjourned.

A Quandary.—In the course of Mr. Bynum's speech, he attempted to prove that the Whigs, as a party, were identified with the abolitionists. He referred to the pains which had been taken by the Whigs to abuse and misrepresent those of the northern members, who for the sake of peace and harmony, had voted for the Pinckney and Patton and Atherton resolutions. He also read from the Journals some votes to show that all the northern Democrats, except six, voted for those resolutions. Those who voted against them he denounced as abolitionists, and, very unexpectedly, he found his own name among these abolitionists. A shout of laughter from all sides of the House attended this discovery.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Charleston District.—Henry Bass, Presiding Elder.

Charleston.—N. Talley, H. A. C. Walker, Whitefoord Smith,—W. Capers, Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate.

Black Swamp.—R. J. Boyd, W. L. Pegues.

Walterborough.—Theophilus Huggins.

Barnwell.—H. H. Durant, Andrew J. Green.

Orangeburg.—Allen McCorquodale, Samuel Dunwoody.

Cypress.—R. J. Limehouse, J. R. Locke.

Cooper River.—George R. Tally.

Missions.—*Beaufort.*—Thomas E. Leadbetter, Martin Eady.

Pocotaligo.—John N. Davis.

Combahee and Ashepoo.—J. R. Coburn, William Holliday.

Pon Pon.—C. Wilson.

South Santee.—Mark Russell.

North Santee.—W. C. Ferrell.

Cooper River.—Abraham Nettles.

Cokesbury District.—W. M. Wightman, P. E.

Cokesbury Circuit.—Joseph H. Wheeler, W. P. Mouzon.

Edgefield.—David Derrick, S. W. Kennerly.

Pendleton.—John Zimmerman.

Greenville.—David Hilliard, Williamson Smith.

Yorkville.—J. G. Postell.

Union.—James C. Postell, Thos. S. Daniel.

Laurens.—David W. Seal.

Newberry.—George W. Moore, John Tarrant.

Aiken.—Joel W. Townsend.

Saluda Mission.—J. W. Wellborn.

James Stacy, Agent for Cokesbury Manual Labor School, and Randolph Macon College.

Columbia District.—Hartwell Spain, P. E.

Columbia.—Charles Betts.

Columbia Circuit.—B. Thomason.

Winnsborough.—W. C. Patterson, W. Collier.

Lancaster.—William Brockinton, Lewis Little.

Camden.—Samuel Townsend.

Santee.—C. A. Crowell, Z. W. Barnes.

Darlington.—Samuel W. Capers, L. O'Neal.

Chesterfield.—W. S. Haltom.

Missions.—*Upper Santee.*—S. D. Laney.

Broad River.—Joseph Holmes.

Watteree.—W. J. Jackson, Jacob Nipper.

Rocky Mount Mission.—E. L. King.

Wilmington District.—B. English, P. E.

Wilmington.—W. A. Gamewell.

Brunswick.—Simpson Jones, Joseph P. Kerton.

Bladen.—A. Hoyle, H. E. Ogburn.

Fayetteville.—Samuel Leard.

Rockingham.—W. T. Harrison, W. McSwain.

Cheraw.—W. C. Kirkland.

Pee Dee.—J. R. Pickett, A. M. Chreitzberg.

Black River.—Charles S. Walker, Michael Robbins.

Georgetown.—A. M. Forster.

Waccamaw.—Lewis Scarbrough, A. Richardson.

Missions.—*Black River and Pee Dee.*—Marcus A. McKithen.

Waccamaw Neck.—J. A. Minich, J. L. Belin.

Sampit.—Paul A. M. Williams.

Lincolnton District.—William Crook, P. E.

Lincolnton.—D. G. McDaniel, W. C. Clarke.

Deep River.—J. M. Pradley, Martin P. Myers.

Montgomery.—William M. Kerr, A. Huckabee.

Wadesborough.—Ira L. Potter.

Centre.—A. W. Walker.

Charlotte.—A. B. McGivray.

Charlotte Circuit.—P. G. Bowman, C. Smith.

Rutherford.—J. B. Anthony.

Kings Mountain.—Benjamin Hamilton.

Morganton.—Colin Murchison, J. H. Chandler.

Spartanburg.—S. Armstrong, C. McCloud.

Missions.—*Rock Fish.*—J. A. McMackin.

James E. Evans, transferred to the Georgia Conference.

The next Conference is to be held at Camden, S. C. on the 6th of January, 1841.

The increase of members during the last year, is 1,988 whites and 2808 colored. Total 4,796. The total amount of the Centenary subscriptions is $61,036 11.

MR. CALHOUN'S "CROW"-NOLOGY.

"Turn about, wheel about," &c.

1816. On motion of Mr. Calhoun a resolution was amended so as to receive the notes of banks in payment of public dues.

1838. Mr. Calhoun declared it to be unconstitutional to receive bank notes in payment of public dues.

1816. A National Bank Bill introduced.

1836. Proposed to extend the charter 12 years.

1837. Believes a National Bank dangerous and unconstitutional.

1816. Advocates the "American System"—violent Tariff and Internal Improvement man.

1828. He is opposed to the same.

1832. He declares the Tariff unconstitutional, and resorts to Nullification.

1836. Dec'r 30th according to the Globe, he tries to set his "*old hobby*, the American System," on its legs again.

1840. Expresses bitter hostility to the 'American System,' even to its "remains."

1828. Strong friend of Gen. Jackson.

1834. Violent enemy of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and acts with the Whigs in opposition.

1837. Takes a position to "hold his allies in check" and "cover his enemy," because the Whig victories were not likely to "inure" to his personal benefit.

1829. Gives casting vote as Vice President for Mr. Kendall as Fourth Auditor,

1832. Calls Mr. Kendall very hard names.

1838. "Counter marches" and mollifies.

1831-'2 Gave casting vote as Vice President to recall Mr. Van Buren from England.

1837. Horrified by his election to the Presidency, and scorned to be present at the Inauguration. Globe said the "face of Cataline was not seen on the occasion."

1838. "Struck by an idea," and swears allegiance to Mr. Van Buren.

1837. Sept. 1st. started from Washington anti-sub-treasury, and opposed to a repeal of the Distribution Act.

1837. Sept. In Washington, new light, a new man;—in favor of the Sub-Treasury—voted to repeal the distribution act.

1832-'7. Denounced by the "Globe" as a conspirator against the liberties of his country, and designated "Cataline."

" " Denounces the "Globe" as 'mendacious and filthy,' "vile and prostitute," and its partizans as "rogues and royalists."

1839. Tells his friends they must support the "Globe," and gives it his influence to obtain the Public Printing.

1840. "Officially" pronounced by the 'Globe' something equivalent to a PATRIOT.

1840. Jan. 1. Embraces both Mr. Van Buren and the editor of the Globe, and soon after announces in the Senate a Coalition between himself and them.—*Madisonian.*

The Staunton Spectator lends its voice to swell the indignant shout which ascends from one end of the United States to the other at the degrading scenes at Washington. It wonders at the course of the "Chivalry"—the men of "lofty pretensions and terrifying exactions."

"Alas (it says) for the little band of Nullifiers! Who could have predicted them so inglorious an end! What a ridiculous finale to so much gasconade! Was ever so much patriotism bought for so small a price! Too pure and sublimated in their principles to act with any of the parties of the country, they have stood aloof from them for years, as if their very touch would be contamination; and yet we see them now, sold out—transferred "bag and baggage" for the paltry consideration of a "Rogue's" promise!"—*Richmond Whig.*

GEN. HARRISON AT HOME.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1840.

Gen. Harrison is in most excellent health. I was at his farm, at North Bend, on yesterday. I found him hard at work, hauling wood and stone, to fulfil a contract he had made with the contractors on the White Water Canal. The canal runs through his farm, and passes his dwelling-house in front, between that and the Ohio River. The old General is one of the most hospitable men I ever saw. He is the true old Virginian—a gentlemen of the old school. At dinner, (for he would not consent I should ride to town, 15 miles, without dinner,) a large pitcher was set on the table; and when asked to have my glass filled from it, I could not help smiling to find the contents to be *cider*. I thought of the silly objection made to the election of the General—"living in a log cabin and drinking hard cider."

The General's house is far from being a log cabin, and it is also far from being a palace. It is a large, plain, two-story, frame house—probably 80 or 100 feet front. The grounds around, and the view of the Ohio and of the banks of Kentucky opposite, are very fine.

The General lives exactly as any other intelligent, well-educated, and industrious farmer in the country. He is in Ohio exactly what a Virginian understands by a good planter—a gentleman of the old school. He is not wealthy, it is very true; but he owns the farm where he resides, and a very beautiful farm it is.

Great Harrison Meeting.—A Harrison and Tyler meeting was held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday evening, which as stated in the Chronicle, was "worthy the county that first named General Harrison in connexion with the Presidency." In regard to numbers and spirit, it was a gathering of the People exceeding any thing of the kind heretofore witnessed in that county, insomuch that the editor of the Chronicle desires "no better evidence than that which this meeting furnished of what Dauphin will do for Harrison and Tyler in the fall of 1840."

Nothing according to present signs, can prevent the progress of the honest man of North Bend to the Executive chair. It is the will of the People that after long and arduous and but ill-rewarded public service, he should exchange the *Log Cabin* for the *White House*.

Political Magnanimity.—The Editor of the "Ohio Confederate," an Administration paper, has shown himself a man "who dares be honest in the worst of times." He thus speaks of Gen. Harrison:

"For forty years did Harrison devote himself to his country, in peace and in war, in danger and security, in the camp and in the closet, in the Senate and in the little field, did he serve that country in true reality and untarnished honor—until, even now, grown grey in that service which has brought him nothing but a glorious reputation and a conscience void of offence against the obligations of patriotism, he stands in his old age among the millions who surround him, a model of official purity and uncorrupted integrity."

"Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good."—The profligate administration in power for the last eleven years, and their favorites, have wasted and stolen more of the people's money than would supply all the reasonable demands of a prudent government for the next five years. Now, when they are scared to death by the great popularity of Gen. Harrison, they begin to preach economy and to admit its necessity. They may practice it too, while hope of office remains, which will not be long, and the people will thus be benefitted, more by the fears of those plunderers than they ever have been by their principles of duty, and honesty.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Slave Indemnification.—The following paragraph is from the London Courier of Dec. 14th:—

"His Excellency Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, attended yesterday at the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, and closed the negotiation which has been pending so long between this Government and that of the United States, relative to the number of slaves claimed by American citizens as their property, and which having been shipwrecked some eight or nine years ago in the Bahamas, were liberated by the authorities of Nassau. The amount of compensation which we understand her Majesty's Government finally agreed to pay, and was yesterday received by the American minister, amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling.

Gen. Harrison's Habits.—N. G. Pendleton, Esq., one of the Delegates from Ohio to the Harrisburg Convention, thus speaks of General Harrison, from a personal knowledge of him:

"His habits of industry, early acquired, are still retained. The sun never finds him in bed. His mind is as active as his body; he loses no time, and every hour not employed in the active duties of his farm, is devoted to his books.

"If you will permit an intimate friend of General Harrison, who knows him thoroughly and acknowledges his attachment, to be a disinterested witness, I will say that there is no man in our country, who from education, experience, information and temper, is better qualified usefully to discharge the high duties of President of the United States."

It is said that Albany owes its name to the beauty of its women, and that it came in this wise. A Scotchman, who had taken up his residence where Albany now stands, before the city was founded, was one day walking on the banks of the river, when a sloop came to anchor with a large number of pretty Dutch girls on board. Sawney opened his eyes, and lifted up his hands in mute astonishment and admiration. At last he found his tongue. "My castle!" said he, "what handsome lassies. All bonny! All bonny!" This was easily changed to *Albany*, and has been so called ever since. And the ladies have grown more beautiful from that time to this.

A strong Position.—Gentlemen of the Jury: There are four points in this case; in the first place we contend that we never had the plaintiff's horse; second, that we paid him for the use of his horse; third, he agreed to let us use the horse for his keeping, without any charge; and fourth, that the horse he mentions was a jackass.

THE FINE TRUE-HEARTED GENTLEMAN —ALL OF THE OLDEN TIME.

At a late meeting, in the vicinity of Boston, of the Roxbury Democratic Whig Association, Mr. Gore, of Boston, sung the following capital parody on a favorite song from the pen of Wm. Hayden, jr.

WHIG SONG.

I'll sing you a new Whig song, made to a good old rhyme,
Of a fine true-hearted gentleman, all of the olden time;
By birth and blood, by kith and kin, a sound true Whig was he,
For his father signed the charter that made our country free;
Like a fine true-hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

In youth upon the tented field, his laurels he did gain;
With Wayne he fought some battles, and never fought in vain.
In peace, the quiet statesman he, but when the grim war rose,
He buckled on his armor to meet his country's foes;
Like a fine true hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

And when he'd served his country well, in Senate and in field,
The honors that awaited him most freely did he yield,
He turned him to his home again, and sought a farmer's toils,
For though he'd *filled the offices*, he never took the *spoils*,
Like a fine true-hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

And when the people, in their might, have put their solemn ban
Upon the arch Magician, and all his tory clan;
To manage well their State affairs, with one accord they'll send,
Like another Cincinnatus, for the Hero of North Bend;
Like a fine true-hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

Let every sound true-hearted Whig now raise his voice on high,
And for the triumph of the cause, join Freedom's loudest cry;
Come to the fight, we'll win the field, away with doubts and fears,
The People's man is Harrison, let's give him three good cheers;
Like a fine true-hearted gentleman,
All of the olden time.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

Gen. Harrison, in a Fourth of July Address at Cheviot, Ohio, 1833, said, that "THE DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT OF EMANCIPATION IN THE NON-SLAVE-HOLDING STATES, IS EQUALLY INJURIOUS TO SLAVES AND THEIR MASTERS, AND HAS NO SANCTION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION."

New York, Jan. 23.

One of the most remarkable indications in the money market, is the novel devices of States themselves to raise the means of getting on with their obligations. The State of Maine, for example, which has not a single State Canal or Rail Road, has provided for itself four reams of beautifully engraved notes, with a spread eagle upon them, running from $5 to $50, and reading in these words:—

"The State of Maine promises to pay, at the Treasury Office in Augusta, in one year after date, or sooner, if notice be given, to the holder of this note, Five Dollars in current BANK BILLS of said State, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum."

This is pretty well for the hard-money State of Maine.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

DEATH & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Spirit,

Take this opportunity of informing their friends and a discerning public, that they continue the trade of making Drunkards, Bankrupts, Beggars, and Maniacs, on the most reasonable terms—at the shortest notice.

The advertisers return their most sincere thanks to their numerous, steady, and attached customers, and to all the Tippling part of the community, for the increasing countenance and extensive patronage which they now receive; and they hope that the many proofs which are to be found in every town, village, and district of America, of the success of D. & Co., in the above line of business, will secure to them the increased support of all Drunkards, Dram-drinkers, and occasional customers; as well as for ever to silence the advocates of Temperance Societies, those bitter enemies of this long established and popular trade.

D & Co. beg to assure the public, that the article in which they deal, is the best and most pleasant Poison in the world, and has never been known to fail in any instance where the individual has persevered in the use of it for the limited time D. & Co. prescribe.

In order to do business in a respectable style, the advertisers have obtained a License from the State, under whose benevolent auspices they are legally authorized to bring the Wives and Families of their customers to misery, and to *wound, maim, and beggar*, and drive to delirium and death, as many as the public good requires. In particular, D. & Co. will spare no pains to secure the *Eternal Damnation* of as many as will favour them with their countenance and support. To accomplish these desirable ends, it is only necessary for the individual to take half a glass occasionally till he feels that quantity insufficient to gratify the craving appetite, which it will soon create; and when this Whiskey appetite is formed, the results at which D. & Co. aim are secured, as the person is then prepared to brave temporal and eternal misery for the sake of another glass.

For the accommodation of their numerous customers, and for the despatch of their increasing business, Death & Co. have appointed a sufficient number of active agents, who are stationed at convenient distances in the streets of cities, and along the highways, cross roads, and in the villages of every country district.

Satisfactory references can be given to the Bridewells, Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals, the Goals, the Gallows, or the Drunkard's Fireside.

N. B.—D. & Co. beg to caution all Tipplers, and Dram-drinkers, from giving heed to whatever Parsons, Preachers, Medical Men, and all advocates of Temperance Societies, may say against Spirit-drinking, as these gentlemen are avowed enemies to this respectable soul-and-body destroying business.

☞ If you are too lazy to blow out your light on going to bed, you can throw your boot at it. Dr. Johnson, who was accustomed to read in bed at night, used to do so. Another example for lazy people may be found in Thompson, the poet, who was found with *both* hands in his pockets eating apples from a tree!

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The Tory papers have been, for many years, industriously engaged in circulating that the abolitionists are leagued with the Whigs, particularly so, when their favorite candidates are defeated. As often as the assertion has been made, so often has it been denied. But notwithstanding all denials, they still reiterate the charge, either through ignorance, or from a wilful determination to pervert the truth, for the accomplishment of their vile purposes. Charity, indeed, would induce us to attribute it to the former cause, but truth requires that we should directly charge the latter. No scheme, no enterprize, no policy, that can be brought forward, no matter by whom or when, that can in the remotest degree excite the prejudices, feelings or interests of the opposition, but what is positively charged upon them; and although proofs, "mountain high," are adduced, they do not pursue that course which high honor and a regard for truth dictate, and make the *amende honorable*, but continue meanly to disguise the truth and attempt to mislead the public. We must believe that Southern men have in some measure been deceived in this matter, by confiding too much in the representations of unprincipled men; and it is hoped, that at this important crisis in our national affairs, they will look into this matter and decide for themselves, without relying too much upon the bold assertions of designing knaves. How many Northern voters are known to the South? And who of us can tell the creed they profess? Without a perfect knowledge of these facts, we hold it to be impossible for any man to make, consistently with truth and honor, the charge of a union of the Whigs with the Abolitionists. That the Abolitionists have no candidate is true, and that they, therefore, cast their votes either for the Whigs or Tories is also true. The question then recurs, *with whom do they act?* The union is charged upon us, as most Tory charges are made, with no evidence of the fact, but with the express intention to injure our cause, and throw upon us the *onus probandi*. We have complained of this course of opposition as unjust and unfair so often, that we have now fully discovered that there is no justice or fairness in our opponents, to call for a repetition of our complaint. We shrink from no "burden of proof" that is or may be imposed upon us. As a political party, our principles are such as have been advocated from the foundation of the government; they are founded upon the immutable basis of *right*, disconnected from party strife,—the uniform practical administration of the Constitution by the greatest of law-givers, and the purest of patriots. Professing such principles, resting on such a solid and enduring base, we, indeed, cannot, and do not, feel at any loss for support under such a foul charge. As we are rightfully presumed to know nothing of the mass of Northern voters, so we cannot state any thing of our own knowledge. We must rely upon the testimony of those who, from their peculiar location, are best acquainted with the fact. The proof I shall adduce is, that the "Emancipator," a thorough-going abolition print, denounces Gen. Harrison as an opponent of their mad and impracticable schemes. This of itself should be sufficient to satisfy every candid inquirer after truth, that such discordant materials cannot exist together in unity. The Abolitionists stand alone. They have but *one* principle of action, and to that all things else must yield. They plant the standard of "universal freedom," and they brand with infamy all who refuse to fight around it. They cannot unite themselves with a party when their *single policy* is deprecated and abhorred. To suppose otherwise, is an accusation of a desertion of their principles, which no one for a moment can admit. We consider the "Emancipator" high authority on this subject, for it is the chief organ of its party and extremely dogged in its opinions. We trust the Whigs of the South will disregard the imputation that is attempted to be cast upon them. We are free from the taint of abolitionism, and if some of its advocates will act with us, (as it is asserted,) we have the gratifying reflection, that they are not of us. *Our* object is, to overthrow a party whose aim is power, and whose principle, *self interest*.

Feb. 5. ROCKFISH.

"Pleasure is a shadow: wealth is vanity; and power a pageant: but Knowledge is extatic in enjoyment—perennial in fame—unlimited in space, and infinte in duration. In the performace of its sacred office, it fears no danger—spares no expense—omits no exertion. It scales the mountain—looks into the volcano—dives into the ocean—perforates the earth—enriches the globe—explores sea and land—contemplates the distant—ascends to the sublime—no place too remote for its grasp—no heavens too exalted for its reach."—*De Witt Clinton.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 2, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for G. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, E. W. Willkings, T. J. Curtis, C. P. Mallett, C. T. Haigh, Gardner & McKethan, Wm. McIntyre, Joseph Baker, M. McGary, John Waddill, Jr., Dr. Colvin, Hart & Fuller, D. McDiarmid, Mrs. McIntyre, and others.

DEPARTED, Feb. 4, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Produce from P. P. Johnson, E. W. Willkings, George McNeill, Hart & Fuller, T. J. Curtis, Wm. McIntyre, S. W. Tillinghast, Joseph Baker, Dr. Nichols and G. B. Atkins.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

January 24.—Br. Brig Susan King from St. Lucia. 25.—Brig Annawan from Havana; Schrs. Rocket from Charleston, Southerner from New York.—26.—Brig William Purrington from Martinique; Schr. Otronto from Berbice. 27.—Brigs Emerald from Salem, Ruby from Barbadoes; Schrs. Caroline from Tobago, Eoleon from Bluehill, Me. 28.—Brig Rowland from Guadaloupe, America from Salem. 29.—Brigs Star from New York, John Crossby from Guadaloupe.

DEPARTURES.

January 23.—Brig James Drummond for St. Jago de Cuba. 24.—Brig Franklin for Barbadoes. 25.—Schrs. Exchange for New Orleans, Bowditch for Barbadoes. 27.—Brigs Hiram for Baltimore, Ann Eliza L. for Jamaica; Schr. Cairo for St. Thomas.—28.—Brig Tuscan for Martinique; Schrs. Roanoke for St. Thomas, Edward for Matanzas, Waldo for Porto Rico. 29.—Schr. Exchange for New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1840.

PROOF CONCLUSIVE!—The Carolinian has charged, that Gen. Harrison was an old Federalist, and supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration of John Adams. We have denied this, and supported that denial by such testimony as was at hand. We have now what settles this question; and as we cannot expect the Carolinian to do Harrison justice, we particularly urge it upon our readers to see that their neighbors are put in possession of the facts.

We have now before us, the Cincinnati Daily Republican, of January 3d, 1840, containing a long speech delivered by Judge Burnett, at a public meeting in that city on the 26th of March, 1836, from which we extract the following paragraph, being all of the speech that relates to that subject. Let us premise, that Judge Burnett is one of the most eminent citizens of Ohio; and that he and Gen. Harrison both live in the vicinity of Cincinnati, so that there can be no doubt of the genuineness of *this* speech:

"In the year 1800 Congress divided the northwestern territory by creating the territory of Indiana, and our friend General Harrison was appointed its first Governor, but before we look at his conduct in this important office, suffer me to notice a falsehood, relating to this period of his life, which his enemies have recently propagated. In one of the resolutions adopted by the Jackson Convention of Kentucky, they assert "that he is a federalist of the old *black cockade order*, in the time of the elder Adams." A more unfounded falsehood was never invented. My personal acquaintance with him commenced in 1796, under the administration of Washington.—The intimacy between us was great, and our intercourse was constant, and from that time till he left Cincinnati, I was in the habit of arguing and disputing with him on political subjects. I was a federalist—honestly so, from principle, and adhered to the party till it dissolved, and its elements mingled with other parties formed on different principles. I can therefore speak on this point with absolute certainty, and I affirm most solemnly, that under the administration of Washington, and the administration of the elder Adams, William Henry Harrison was a firm, consistent, unyielding Republican, of the Jefferson school. He advocated the election of Mr. Jefferson, and warmly maintained his claims, against Mr. Adams."

CONSISTENCY.—We understand that one of the leaders of the forlorn hope in Richmond county, thinks that the South ought to require a pledge on the subject of Slavery from candidates for the Presidency. This comes with a good grace, surely, from one who supported Van Buren at the last election, notwithstanding his express refusal to pledge himself, and his equally express admission of the constitutional right of Congress to legislate on the subject within the District of Columbia. Van Buren's first pledge on the subject was made in his Inaugural Address.

But if this consistent gentleman wants a pledge, does he not find it in his opposition to Missouri restriction; in his Arkansas votes; and in his Vincennes Speech! These were all acts in direct opposition to his individual popularity and interest. Van Buren's have been subservient to his interests.

But we would ask this highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, when Van Buren has ever recented his instructions to the New York members of Congress, to vote against the admission of any new State into the Union without a prohibition of slavery! And his vote to prevent the carrying of slaves to Florida! If he will point out any such recantation, we promise to publish it. But we have never heard of any.

TAXES.—It has been charged against Gen. Harrison, (with how much truth we know not,) that he voted against reducing the duty on Tea and Coffee, which Mr. Van Buren advocated. These are said to be *almost* necessaries of life. If Gen. Harrison did so vote, it was probably because Tea and Coffee are only *almost*, and not altogether necessaries.

But in 1826, Gen. Harrison moved to abolish the duty on Salt, which is not only *almost* but *altogether* a necessary of life. Mr. Van Buren not only voted against the motion, but spoke against it.

According to their own test, which of these is the friend of the poor?

DUTY ON SILK.—Mr. Buchanan lately presented a memorial to the Senate, asking that a duty be laid on imported silk. That article is now imported free of duty; and in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, nearly fifty millions of dollars worth were imported. Mr. Buchanan said that he had no doubt that before this session ended "we should be compelled to raise additional revenue to meet the necessary expenditures of government." And he was for raising it by a tax on silk, because it was not an article of necessity, but of luxury. "Whilst it would be imported for the purpose of revenue alone, (said he,) it would afford incidental encouragement to the production of this article."

The uncandid and unfair course pursued by the Tory Editors in this State, puts us to the trouble of occupying more space with politics than we could desire. But we are determined that the people shall have the truth, so far as it is in our power to place it before them. We intend, therefore, thoroughly to discuss the subject, with the utmost confidence that the people will respond in August and November next. The prosperity, if not the liberty of our country, is at stake, and we could not forgive ourselves if it were our fault that either suffered.

The two Tory Carolinians have been guilty of an act that we would sooner have our right hands cut off, than be guilty of. We mean the publishing of an attack on Gen. Harrison from the Charleston Courier, after they had seen the full and unreserved and dishonorable retraction of that paper. We now give the unqualified denial of an Ohio administration paper, of the new slander, that Gen. Harrison had joined an Abolition Society. We suppose that these papers will still stick to the slander, even after they see this denial. Is this a course for gentlemen to pursue! Is it tolerable, for an *Editor* to do what a *man* would scorn to do! And yet such is the warfare waged against Gen. Harrison! We call upon our Whig readers to aid us in exposing it to the scorn of all fair men, of all parties.

VIRGINIA SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The Legislature balloted twice on Wednesday last for U. S. Senator. Every member was present and voted. Mr. Rives had 83 votes, just half of the whole number, wanting but one vote to give him a majority; Judge Mason had 79 on the first balloting, and 80 on the second. Four scattering on the first (3 Whigs and 1 Tory,) and 3 scattering on the 2d, all "impracticable Whigs."

On Thursday, four more ballotings took place, on each of which Mr. Rives had 82 votes, Judge Mason 81, and 3 scattering. The only change was that Mr. Grievier, who had originally voted for Rives, voted on this day for Mason.

The Carolinian has not one solitary word of defence of Judge Saunders from the charge of Abolitionism, founded upon the Standard's test. "Call you this backing your friends?"

AN HONORABLE OPPONENT.—The Charleston Courier closes a long reply to the Wilmington Chronicle, with the following *gentlemanly* remarks. We would recommend them to the notice of the Tory papers, particularly the two Dromios, the North Carolinian and the Western Carolinian:—

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF JAN. 25.

While, however, we still think that Gen. H. ought in duty to himself, to the Constitution and the Union, since he has been again presented to the people as a candidate for the Presidency, to seize, nay, to court, an opportunity to disclose his views fully and frankly on the subject of slavery, we yet freely admit that his noble championship of the South on the Missouri question, the general doctrine of his Cheviot speech, and the entirely sound and patriotic character of his Vincennes speech, connected with the bitter denunciations with which he has recently been *honored* by abolition journals, render it the grossest injustice to stigmatize him as an abolitionist, or to attach to his name "the withering blight of abolitionism."

"*One renegade is worse than ten Turks.*"—So says the proverb, and we fear that the Western Carolinian will prove a verification of the proverb. We have a few words to say to that print, which we regret, because, much as its recent course has surprised us, we have treated it and its Editor, and its patron, the Hon. Charles Fisher, with more respect than, we fear, they have deserved.

The Western Carolinian has adopted the slang of its namesake of this town, and styled the Observer a "Federal paper." We have heretofore denounced the application of this party name to the Observer, as utterly untrue and unjust. Much as we respect many of that party, we have never belonged to it. We claim to be a Republican—not a Democrat; a Whig—not a Tory. We shall be sorry to have to dub the Editors of the Carolinian *Tories;* but that is our remedy for such cases.

The Western Carolinian quotes from an Ohio paper a statement that Gen. Harrison lately joined an abolition society. We have not the least doubt that this is a sheer fabrication. We have taken steps to ascertain the truth in regard to this charge, which shall be laid before our readers. In the mean time, we caution the public against placing the least confidence in this new falsehood, so totally at variance, as it is, with Gen. Harrison's whole course, from the Missouri question, and the Arkansas question, down to his Vincennes Speech in 1835. Let us put it to the common sense, and the common honesty, of such of our opponents as possess either of these qualities, whether the individual who sacrificed himself for the South on the Missouri question, and who courted the opportunity to deliver such a speech as that at Vincennes, to an audience composed of non-slaveholders, could be capable of connecting himself with an Abolitionist Society! The thing bears the mark of falsehood on its face. (See below.)

The Carolinian asks, "how is it that in the first announcement of his nomination at Harrisburg, they (the abolitionists) illuminated the whole city, and their organs throughout the country, proclaimed him *their* candidate."

In reply to the above, we remark, that it is not true that any one illuminated the *whole* city; and equally untrue that the abolitionists illuminated any part of it. The *Whigs* did illuminate their own houses. It is also untrue that the abolition organs proclaimed Harrison their candidate. They rejoiced at the defeat of Clay because he had so recently denounced them. But they did not rejoice at the nomination of Harrison. On the contrary they denounced him also, declaring him, as well they might, more odious to them than Mr. Van Buren.

The Carolinian is next guilty of the unfairness of copying the celebrated article from the Charleston Courier, questioning Harrison's views as to slavery, *after it had seen the Courier's retraction of that article*, and unqualified declaration that Harrison was sound on the subject of slavery. It says the Courier has been "hitherto a leading Whig paper," which is so far from being true, that when Mr. Van Buren first came into office, nearly three years ago, the Courier declared for him, and again a week or two ago, said it only differed from the Administration on the single question of the Sub-Treasury.

There are other exceptionable statements in the Western Carolinian; but we do not wish to multiply words.

That paper professes a determination to aid in "the developement of what may be due to both parties." With this profession of impartiality, it has published all the falsehoods noticed above, and though it has seen the perfectly satisfactory speech of Gen. Harrison at Vincennes, it never once alludes to it! And this is fairness! Preserve us from the deceitful professions of such fairness! The open undisguised enmity, and one-sidedness of the Standard and North Carolinian are endurable, because we expect nothing else from them. But the sneaking profession of fairness, as a cover for falsehood and slander, is despicable.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the Cincinnati Republican of Jan. 22, 1840, from which we extract the following:

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.

We call the attention of our readers to the article in another column from the *Ohio Confederate* an honorable and honest *administration paper*, published at Columbus, in this State.

FROM THE OHIO CONFEDERATE.

From the Ohio Statesman, of the 6th instant, we quote the following article:

"*Harrison Abolitionism.*—The Cincinnati Advertiser says, that General Harrison is a *member of an Abolition Society!*—The Whigs of Kentucky will, of course, support him!"

It is not probable that any well informed man will be deceived by such an annunciation as this. Nevertheless, as the assertion is direct and unequivocal, made by a paper published in the City of General Harrison's residence, and *endorsed*, as the State Printer would say, by the "organ of the Democratic Party" of Ohio, his friends believe it ought to be noticed.—We have been requested, for the sake of TRUTH, to say, that the foregoing article from the Statesman, as it relates to General Harrison, *is not only untrue, but has no shadow of foundation in fact.*

Thus is this base slander, propagated by the Western Carolinian, the Globe, and other Tory papers, nailed to the counter, as base coin.

Let the Whigs see that the people are informed of the calumny, and its refutation.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Early on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th ult., a fire took place in York city, in South and Front streets, (business streets) destroying valuable property to the amount of at least *one million of dollars*—some accounts say more. The fire broke out in the so-called Thomas H. Smith's store, where teas were stored, and reached that of Mr. Hicks, in which it quickly destroyed property of great value. Seven buildings in all were burnt, with their contents.

A General Convention of Whig Young Men is to be held, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Harrisburg Convention, at Baltimore, on the first Monday in May next.

REFORM.—It is a general rule we believe with individuals in business, (and a rule which should very properly be observed,) to employ such persons only who are best qualified to discharge the duties assigned them; and this, one would suppose, would be the principle upon which appointments to public offices should be made, as it will readily be admitted that it is the duty of such persons who have the power of appointing to office, being servants of the people, to have the duties of their respective stations, or departments, performed in the best and most economical manner. All such individuals, however, who have had access to the different Departments of Government in Washington City, or who have had opportunities of observation, can testify that, so far from this rule being made the principle of action with regard to appointments, a large proportion of those there employed, are in fact unfit for, and oftentimes incapable of, a proper discharge of their duties;—and a closer examination will disclose the notorious fact, that by making the *political opinions* of applicants for office the sole ground upon which to make appointments, the Departments at Washington, instead of being offices where business is transacted with despatch and clock-work regularity, by competent individuals, have become receptacles for broken down Jackson, Van Buren editors, lawyers, doctors, ex-postmasters, &c. &c., who, having spent their lives in doing homage to these ambitious and designing rulers, are now in their old days to be rewarded with a snug salary, to live at ease, or to resuscitate their shattered fortunes out of the hard earnings of a people whose oppression they have all their lives been advocating.

LITTLENESS.—The North Carolinian speaks of the Senior Editor of the Observer as "the *publisher* of the Observer," and of the Junior Editor as the "*actual* Editor." No man knows better than the Editor of the Carolinian, that *both* the Editors of the Observer are its "*actual* Editors;" and whether this attempt, contrary to truth and common civility, to represent the Senior Editor as merely "the *publisher*," originated from a desire to injure the Observer, we leave to his own conscience and to the public to say. We take the occasion, however, (to counteract the impression which was apparently intended,) to remark, that the Senior Editor is not to be so easily laid on the shelf. He has outlived the *open* assaults of near half a score of Editors who have successively passed away from the chair which he of the Carolinian now fills so much to his own satisfaction; and may possibly see as many more succeed that most puissant knight. The Senior Editor has battled long in the Whig cause, is still at his post, and God willing, he intends to remain there, at least until the Tories are routed from the high places of the country.

One who, like the Editor of the Carolinian, has studied so thoroughly the age of chivalry, and draws so much of his inspiration from his favorite field of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, should be ashamed of so insidious and unknightly a thrust.

"We can never mistake the thrusts made by the "knight of the plasters" with his leaden lance, for these thrusts always leave the weapon sticking in the *dirt*, close to the feet of the redoubtable cavalier, and far short of the mark aimed at."

So writes the Editor of the North Carolinian, (another preacher of Editorial propriety,) respecting the Senior Editor of the Observer.

We were aware that the Editor of the Carolinian was engaged in a "dirty" business, but did not suppose that so much of it had stuck to him as to form an impenetrable coat. It was not always so.

"DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN" TORIES.

*****—"What offence have these men done?"

"*Dogberry.*—Marry, sir, they have committed false report; moreover, they have spoken untruths;—secondarily, they are slanderers;—sixth and lastly, they have belied a lady; thirdly, they have veried unjust things;—and to conclude, they are lying knaves."

The above saying of the simple Dogberry is admirably applicable to the prominent organs of THE party in this State at the present time. For of all mean, miserable, and contemptible means to conceal truth, and disseminate error, we do think that the Standard and its several satellites are stooping to things the most debasing. They refuse to "come up to the scratch," and meet charges in an open, straightforward manner—give argument for argument, and proof for proof,—but are content alone in hurling slanderous *assertions* at their enemies. This sort of warfare no one, who is convinced in his own mind of the justness of his cause, will for a moment pursue. The attempt to affix the stigma of abolitionism on Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morehead, has failed—the *proof* that *they are far from being* abolitionists, has been published by all the Whig prints in the State, and yet we hear the same charge reiterated! We like to meet an enemy boldly—face to face—none of this hurling missiles and dodging behind trees. And the people (the "Democracy" forsooth!) have happily learnt to place but little confidence in bare assertion, when unsupported by proof.

The Globe, and its humble followers, the Tory Standards, &c. are full of falsehoods respecting the Printing for Congress. They have asserted that Gales & Seaton's friends endeavored to make a bargain with Duff Green, to procure Green's election, by the joint votes of the Whigs and Nullifiers, and then to give Gales & Seaton the Printing,—Green to receive a commission. It appears from Green's own statement, (and he is very far from being a friend of Gales & Seaton,) that it was his own personal and political friend, Mr. Mitchell of the House, who proposed such an arrangement with him, for Green's own benefit, and without the knowledge of Gales & Seaton. The Editors of the Intelligencer stand so high, as gentlemen and printers, that it is no wonder the corrupt set who manage some of the Tory papers should wish to drag them down to their own level.

In the debate which occurred on the subject, Mr. Fisher of this State, figures, rather discreditably. He was the first man that Duff Green applied to, to aid him in this bribery, as it is called. He made a statement to the Globe, which appeared editorially in that paper, and which was false in the very material particular of attributing language to Mr. Hunter, the Speaker of the House, which he expressly denied having used, and which Mr. Fisher, in the House, acknowledged he did not use.

Mr. Calhoun, in a letter to Duff Green, thus further "defines his position:"—

"I came to the city under the impression that our principles and the policy on which we acted would compel us to act with the Administration, if they should adhere to the course which they had taken, and that our proper course would be to let them elect their own officers, including the printer to the House, in order that we might, with greater propriety and effect, insist on that course of measures which we believe to be essential to the interest of the country."

INDIANA.—The Whig Convention of Indiana appears to have been one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this country. From 12 to 1500 Delegates were present. The nomination of HARRISON and TYLER was the cause of this vast assemblage.

EFFECTS.—Our readers will perceive that the Sub-Treasury Bill has finally passed the Senate. The prospect is, that it will also pass the House.

Among the evil effects to be anticipated from the passage of this bill of abominations, will be the power which it will give to the General Government to control, or even destroy, one class of the institutions of the States. It is openly avowed, in and out of Congress, that it is intended to restrain Bank circulation,—to cramp the operations of those institutions. We believe that it will place it in the *power* of the Administration to *destroy* them, if it chooses.—Whether it will choose or not, our readers can judge as well as we. Now we are so much of State Rights men, as to think that if the States have a right to incorporate Banks, Congress or the President has no right to destroy them.

We contend, as we have always contended, that some of the States have been cursed with too many Banks. That is not the case with North Carolina.

We admit, that it would, in our opinion, be extremely desirable to have the number of Banks in some of the States reduced.

But we deny that Congress has a right to legislate with a view to the virtual repeal of the constitutional legislation of any State, however wise or unwise that legislation may be.

Those who pass the Sub-Treasury bill, virtually claim for Congress a veto on State legislation.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.—A recent number of the Standard, in endeavoring to show the falsity of the charge of extravagance as urged against the present administration, gives "an exact account of the disbursements of the government, which are not justly to be charged to expenditures, and institutes a comparison between the former and present administrations." This account shows that *one million six hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars* had been extravagantly squandered! Yet, of this amount the Standard says: "which *trifling* sum *only* can be charged to the account of extravagant appropriation!"

We are more and more convinced, that if we could lay hands on a file of the papers formerly published by the present Editor of the Raleigh Standard, that we could convict him of being an abolitionist. Can any body put us in the way of procuring one!

He defends Saunders from the charge of presenting an abolition memorial to Congress, by pleading that it was "*sixteen years ago.*" [This is within 11 months of the truth, which is nearer than could have been expected.] But the Tory papers are doing their best to convict Harrison of being a Federalist *forty* years ago; and are making a prodigious outcry because he desired nearly seven years ago, "WITH THE CONSENT OF THE SLAVE STATES," to appropriate the surplus to sending the negroes out of the country. Only a few months previous to that speech, it is well known that the State of Virginia was deeply engaged in an effort to bring about gradual abolition, and the Legislature debated the subject for many days.

The Standard will doubtless make the same plea, "that it is a long time ago," should we obtain the evidence of his own abolitionism.

TEXT.—It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of the Post Office Department in general perform their public duties."—*Van Buren's Message.*

COMMENT.—Within the last five weeks we have actually received *three* Northern mails on the days when due. The remaining 30 mails were from one to five days behind their time.

The Editor of the Raleigh Standard is so often called "hog," and "buzzard," and "skunk," by his neighbor of the Star, that his mind runs all the while on "animals." This may account for his comparing the Editor of the Observer to two or three different animals, any one of which, by the way, is more respectable than the one which manages the Standard.

A writer in the last Carolinian cannot see how we can consistently support Harrison now, after having supported White at the last election. He will please excuse us. We are under no obligation to supply him with brains.

In answer to inquiries from abroad, we are glad to be able to state, that Mr. Ochiltree, though not absolutely out of danger, is likely to recover from the wound in the head received on the 30th December. And that Mr. MacRae was, on Friday last, admitted to bail.

Cohen's Embrocation.—We have on one or two occasions taken opportunities to speak in favorable terms of Cohen's Embrocation, as a certain remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism. We understand that its properties are so highly approved of by the medical faculty of this city, that they have now generally adopted it in their treatment of such cases. The advertisement in our paper to-day exhibits some strong testimonials in its favor.

New York Express.

[The above article is for sale by Mr. Isaac Dodd, Fayetteville. See his advertisement.]

From Albany.—A letter from Albany, dated January 25th, to a gentleman in Washington city, says:

"Never has the Whig party been so united as at the present moment in this State. The nomination at Harrisburg has united us thoroughly. It is a compromise of feeling without a sacrifice of principle, and all true democrats will rally around the standard of Harrison and Tyler.

"Some very active politicians in the Van Buren party in this city have already declared their intention to united with us at the next election. It would not surprise me if we carried the State almost by acclamation."

There is a rumor in Washington City that Amos Kendall intends to retire from the Post Office Dept. and that ex-Gov. Marcy of New York is to take his place. Don't believe it—too good to be true.

Jesse Speight, formerly of this State, is Speaker of the House in the Mississippi legislature.

The new and spacious Episcopal church in Wilmington, Del., was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Mr. "Roanoke Advocate," for the sake of the glorious cause you so ably uphold, do dress yourself more decently.

We have had abundance of rain latterly, and the Cape Fear is brim full.

The kitchen attached to the residence of Judge Nash, in Hillsboro', was burnt on Tuesday 28th ult.

It is now accurately ascertained that 140 persons perished in the ill-fated Lexington.

POSTSCRIPT.

CONGRESS.—On Thursday last, Blair & Rives were elected Printers to the House. They had 110 votes, Gales and Seaton 92, and 5 scattering. 30 members absent, besides the 5 New Jerseyans. The House had previously agreed, 115 to 97, to put the work out by contract, which would have saved probably $25,000, but as it would have taken that sum from the support of the Globe men, it was reconsidered, and they were elected, as above.

In Senate, Mr. Grundy made a long report on the debts of the States, arguing "against the debts of one portion of the people being paid by another; against getting in debt at all; and against any distribution of surplus revenue or proceeds of public lands." A long debate ensued, which ended in recommitting the report, for amendment.

Another fire occurred at New York on the 28th, destroying Stores Nos. 81, 83, and 79, Pearl Street, opposite the Pearl Street House. Loss $150,000.

D. GILCHRIST, (Surgeon Dentist,) informs the citizens of Fayetteville that he has taken a Room at Mr. James Millar's, where he will remain some ten or twelve days.

Feb. 5. 83-1w

CONGRESS.—On Monday, 27th ultimo, in Senate, Mr. Webster and Mr. Tallmadge appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The Bill to establish a Board of Commissioners, to hear and examine claims against the United States, was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, after debating for several hours, a resolution empowering the Clerk to have the printing of the House executed, was adopted.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Bill establishing a Board of Commissioners to examine claims, &c., was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by yeas 25, nays 16.

In the House, to-day, the Abolition debate was brought to a close by the adoption of the following resolutions, the joint production of Mr. W. Thompson of S. C. and Mr. W. Cost Johnson of Md.—

Resolved, That, upon the presentation of any memorial or petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave-trade in any District, Territory, or State of the Union, and upon the presentation of any resolution or other paper touching that subject, the reception of such memorial, petition, resolution, or paper shall be considered as objected to, and the question of its reception shall be laid on the table, without debate or further action thereon.

Resolved, That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States, in which it now exists, shall be received by this House or entertained in any way whatever.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on these resolutions:—

YEAS—Messrs. Alford, Andrews, Atherton, Banks, Beirne, Black, Blackwell, Botts, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burke, W. O. Butler, S. H. Butler, Bynum, J. Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Carroll, Chapman, Coles, Colquitt, Connor, M. A. Cooper, Craig, Crockett, Cross, John Davis, J. W. Davis, Garret Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dillett, Dromgoole, Earl, Eastman, Fine, Fisher, Fornance, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gerry, Goggin, Graham, Graves, Green, Griffin, Habersham, Hawkins, Hill, of Va. J. Hill, of N. C., Holleman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jameson, Jenifer, Joseph Johnson, Wm. C. Johnson, N. Jones, John W. Jones, Kemble, Leadbetter, Lewis, Lucas, McCarty, McClellan, McCulloh, McKay, Medill, Miller, Montanya, Montgomery, Nisbet, Parish, Parris, Pettikin, Pickens, Pope, Prentiss, Proffit, Ramsey, Rayner, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, James Rogers, Samuels, Shaw, Albert Smith, Stanly, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Sweeny, Taliaferro, Tayler, Francis Thomas, P. F. Thomas, Waddy Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Warren, Watterson, Weller, John White, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, C. H. Williams, S. Williams, Wise, Worthington—114.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Judson Allen, John W. Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Sim. H. Anderson, Baker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Anson Brown, Calhoun, Carr, Casey, Chittenden, Clark, Clifford, James Cooper, Cranston, Crary, Curtis, Cushing, Dana, Davee, E. Davies, Doan, Doig, Duncan, Edwards, Ely, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, Fletcher, Floyd, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goode, Granger, Grinnell, Hall, Hand, W. S. Hastings, J. Hastings, Henry, Hoffman, Hook, Howard, Hunt, Jackson, James, Chas. Johnston, Keim, Kempshall, Lawrence, Lect, Leonard, Lincoln, Lowell, Mallory, Marchand, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Newhard, Ogle, Osborne, Palen, Parmenter, Paynter, Peck, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Reed, Ridgway, Edward Rogers, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, John Smith, Tru. Smith, Starkweather, Storrs, Stuart, Tillinghast, Toland, Trumbull, Underwood, Vanderpoel, D. D. Wagener, P. J. Wagner, Wick, J. W. Williams, T. W. Williams, H. Williams—108.

The question of yesterday, with respect to the Printing of the House, was reconsidered;—but the House adjourned without final action thereon.

The Senate, on Wednesday, talked about steamboat disasters, a further appropriation for the Cumberland road, &c., but did nothing final.

The House was occupied all day with the unfinished business of yesterday, respecting the Printing of the House. On an appeal from the Chair about a question of order, a lengthy and irrelevant debate ensued, and the House adjourned without coming to the final question.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 5.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 54	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	10		Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	23	a 25	Molasses,	33	a 34
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	7	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 20	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 12½
Corn,	60	a 65	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, E. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$5½	a $5½	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	45		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1	10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	10		Wool,	17	a 20

Sales of Cotton at New Orleans 6½ to 10½. A few bales as high as 12. Receipts from Oct. 1 to Jan'y 22, 389,291 bales, against 265,664 bales to same date last year. Sugar 4 to 5.

Receipts at Mobile, to January 25, 49,345 bales, against 131,928 to same date last year.

Receipts at all the ports in the U. S. to the latest dates, 592,062 against 482,733, to same dates last year. Increase 109,239 bales.

Cotton at Augusta, 5 to 8½. At Mobile 7½ to 10. At Charleston 7 to 10. At New York, 8½ to 11.

CHERAW MARKET—January 31.

Bacon 11 to 12; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 7 to 8½; Corn 62½; Flour 4 75 to 5 00; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½. Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 45 to 50; Nails, cut, 7½ to 9; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt, sack, 3 25 to 3 50.

MARRIED,

In Nashoba county, Mississippi, on the 26th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Fincher, the Rev. ROBERT ROSS, of Madison, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Mr. John McDonald, formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

DIED,

In Washington City, on the 28th ult. Commodore ISAAC CHAUNCEY, of the Navy, and President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

At his residence on the Miccasukie Lake, Florida, on the 21st January, ult., after a few days illness, Mr. MILES BLAKE, a native of Orange co., N. C., and formerly a Merchant of this place and Wilmington; but for the last 12 years a resident of Florida, and for about 30 years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Aged 53 years.

☞ An Address will be delivered by Mr. James C. Dobbin before the Fayetteville Franklin Library Society, at the Session Room (in the rear of the Presbyterian Church) on *Friday evening next*, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend By the COMMITTEE.

Feb. 5, '40. 1t

WAGONS & TEAMS,

AND

Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

50 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
10 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, for sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

February 5, 1840. 83tf

Fire Engine Company, No. 2.

THE Members of Fire Engine Company, No. 2, are hereby notified to meet at their Engine House on Friday the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Captain,
DANIEL JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 3, 1840. 83-1w

Notice.

THE Committee of Building appointed by the Hopewell Congregation, Marion District, S. C., to receive proposals for letting out the building of their new Church, will meet for that purpose at Hopewell Church, on Saturday 15th February, at 12 o'clock.

For specifications, apply to the Editor of the Observer.

January 28, 1840. 83-2w

Notice.

THE Subscribers will receive sealed proposals for the building of a House at the Jail, 17 by 38 feet, two stories high, about 17 feet pitch, to be divided below into two Rooms, a Closet and Pantry, with Stairs leading to the Rooms above. The upper story to be divided into two Rooms. There will be three outside and three inside Doors, and 16 or 18 Windows, with 15 8 x 10 light sash. The weather boarding to be planed, and the floors to be tongued and grooved. The whole to be done in a plain neat and workman-like manner. The materials will be all furnished upon the spot.

Separate proposals will also be received for the underpinning, building the Chimney, and lathing and plastering the House. The Chimney to be in the middle of the House, with four fire places, two above and two below;—the undertaker to furnish Lime, Brick, &c. For further information, inquire of either of the subscribers.

The proposals to be handed in between this and the 15th February next.

JONA. EVANS,
G. DEMING,
SAMPSON BOON, } *Committee.*

January 29, 1840. 83tf

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. FEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.
To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

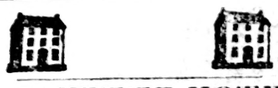
H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1*st*, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambries, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 cases, consisting of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.

A. KIMBALL.

January 6, 1840. 79-tf.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 16tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Ponjee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves

November 25, 1839. 73-tf,

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season.—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and China Coffee,
20 Hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedish and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce or on time to punctual customers only.

C. J. GRAHAM.
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. G.

I keep constantly on hand for sale, that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, a large quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Thos. N. Bullen* of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1.50 per bushel.

ROBT. WOODY, P. M.

Mudlick, Chatham Co. N. C., Nov. 29, 1839.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 57tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. GRAHAM,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

Just Received from the North,

PRUNES AND PALM NUTS,
Superior CIDER,
Do. Cider Vinegar.

DAVID SHAW.

Jan. 22, 1840. 81-3t

BOYD'S HOTEL,
(FORMERLY NORRIS'S,)
Sign of the Buck,
CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him, and informs his friends and former patrons of the House, that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "Old Stand" so well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satifaction to all who may call on him.

STABLES sufficient to hold 10 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourselves.

J. D. BOYD.

January, 1840. 81-6w

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 87tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Berry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarborough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Truman, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

Neill McMillan vs. Real Estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McMillan, one of the heirs at law of Daniel McMillan, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident personally to appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

January 14, 1840. 81-6w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

John Patterson *vs.* Duncan T. McArthur.
Daniel McMillan *vs.* same.
John McPherson *vs.* same.
William Allen *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan T. McArthur, the defendant in the above cases, is beyond the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there replevy and plead, or Judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the claims of the Plaintiffs.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in December, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.

JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.

January 14, 1840. 81-6w

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33tf

Wadesborough Academy.

SCHOOL will be opened in the above Institution on Wednesday the 15th inst., by the Rev. ALEXANDER B. SMITH, assisted by Wiley Smith. The course of instruction will be preparatory to College, unless otherwise desired. The situation is healthy, and Boarding can be had in the most respectable private families on reasonable terms.

Wadesborough, January 6, 1840. 80-4w

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals,	50	cents.

November 23, 1839. 75-tf

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

Morus Multicaulis.

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st February. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Dec. 21, 1839. 77-tf

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to exchange in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber.

E. LOVE.

Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and if should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are re-packed without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 82-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Who wants better evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The Life Medicines are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the Life Medicines will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the Life Medicines. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the Life Medicines, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the Life Medicines with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of John Dauiton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Selina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that prop or tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adopted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac similie of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 80-1y

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Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

HORSES for sale

BY JOHN McARN, cheap if applied for in a few days,—

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, well formed, fine action, and superior bottom, gentle in harness; a good family Horse.

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, uncommon gentle and true, first rate action and bottom, a fine family Horse.

1 pair bay Horses, each 4 years old, gentle in harness, well formed, fast trotters.

1 grey Pony, 5 years old, a good racker.

2 beautiful blood Fillies, the pedigrees of which the following is a copy, signed by G. W. Rutledge of Tennessee, and certified by the Clerk of the County Court of Sullivan:—

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
Sullivan County. }

This will certify, that the grey filly sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was 3 years old last June, and sired by the thorough bred horse Rockingham, one of the best bred sons of Old Sir Archy, and full brother to the renowned race horses Betsey and John Richards. The dam of the above grey filly was sired by Potomac, grand dam by Packolete, great grand dam by old Gallatin, the best son of imported Bedford, out of a Janus mare, &c.

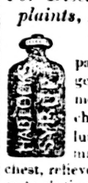
Blountsville, Nov. 4th, 1839.—This is to certify, that the Black Filly Black Bird, sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was raised by me. She was 3 years old last May, and got by the celebrated Janus horse Sir Alfred. Sir Alfred is considered the best getter of quarter race horses that has ever stood in Tennessee. He is the most powerful horse I have ever seen. The dam of the above Filly was a well bred Janus mare, and ran many races when young successfully. She was 23 years old when she bred the above Filly, and I am of the opinion that this Filly will make as fast a nag for one quarter of a mile as has ever been raised in this country for many years. It has not been more than six weeks since she was first haltered and broke. She has never been run.

Fayetteville, January 14, 1840. 80tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes obstructions from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the healthy vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine as used in my family, that it is highly valuable while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 31tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they proportion the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by all cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY POISON. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

Blanks for sale at this Office.